THE SOUTHERN STATES.

LOUISIANA.

NO ARMS SHIPPED FOR THE BIO GRANDE-A NEW RATEROAD.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. A private letter from Baton Rouge states that there is no truth in the report that the three cargoes of small arms shipped from the arsenal at that place were intended for a military force to be organized on the Mexican frontier. The arms were sent to New York for needed repairs.

Pairs.
Prominent capatalists here have organized a plan for a railroad from Memphis, Tenn., to Selma, Ala.

IMPARTIAL SUFPRAGE-POSITION OF GOV. WELLS AND THAT OF THE FREEDMEN-THE AGRICULTURAL PAIR-COLORED INDUSTRY-BUSINESS IN NEW-ORLEANS-" THE DEINKING OF THE GRAY,"

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 21, 1866 The golden calf of Southern worship proves to be a "bull"-n veritable dilemma, "distinct with its duplicate horn," double disfranchisement or double amnesty, the iron rule or the golden rule; you pay your taxes and you

So it is not strange that in such a view a voice of nature begins already to assert itself first from that class whose objections are so personal to the amendment (which cannot be entertained by any of the existing Legislatures, South, every member of which sees in the proposition the South, every member of which sees in the proposition the question of his own official fate), and already the indications, in this city at least, are significant of a preference so instinctive for the alternative of "Impartial Suffrage."

"Tis life whereof our neries are scant,
O life, not death for which we pant,
More life and foller that I want.

Wherefore Goy. Wells and the white loyalists are fall of

Olife, not death for what we join.

Wherefore Gov. Wells and the white loyalists are fall of fear lest the substitute may be favored as a compromise by Congress. They are quite emphatic in their denunciations of any such policy, which they declare would be a complete sacrifice and surrender of Union interests at the Gooth, "for," say they, "the root of the issue hes in the question of whose hands shall be committed the local administrations of the South, and the result depends not so much upon the name of the policy as upon the nature of its agencies. Suffrage of any sort under Rebel manipulation must prove an envenomed mockery, while "Impartial Suffrage" under such circumstances is simply an impossibility, the soic end at an attempt at which would be an intensified prescription. We shall be content because we shall be safe with nothing less than a radical remedy for a radical evil. Give us Provisional Government till immigration has modified the premises so that enabling acts can put the work of reconstruction into unqualified Union hands; even Universal Suffrage including Universal Amnesty, would only leave us at the mercy of a more hopeless anarchy."

On the other hand the colored lovalists, while they also seout the phrase "Impartial Suffrage," are disposed to hail that of "Universal." They seem to have more trust than their white allies. Man for man they are willing to meet the full force of the Rebels at the ballot-box. Anything less than this they, too, say would be unjust and even cruel. Meanwhile in the interregamm and lack of any definite prospect of security, there is no doubt of what a glance at the docks and bourse of this city reveals—agrowing commercial dearth. The flush of a year ago has faded. The difference after the last quarter and in a season that ought to be the busiest, is positively starting. The wharves are comparatively still; and on Change even good paper goes begging, for the banks lack deposits with which to discount, and capital is taking wing by the thousands.

The first State Fai

The first State Fair now in progress at the Creole Race

with which to discount, and capital is taking wing by the thousands.

The first State Fair now in progress at the Creele Race Track, has put the city press into a state of eachie similar to that of a pullet over its first egg. However, the exhibition, crade as it is, is not to be despised as a beginning, though it must be judged as Longfellow apologizing for limping hexameters, or as Dr. Johnson remarked of the dancing bear, the wender not being the perfection, but the possibility of the performance. The first day was celebrated by a "Mass"—all in a dead language except the music (Mozart's 12th), which under the direction of Prof. Collignon was attractively rendered, following which there were some imaguration speeches, a part of one of which pronounced in French by the Hon. Victor Burthe, and published in The Bec this morning, will be significant as a voice from behind the double shutters of a Creole. This is the substance:

"But how comes it that Louisiana, which before the war produced such quantities of the raw product, has never instituted manufactures. Beside a couple of small experiments, one in the Second Municipality and another at Baton Rouge, there has been no attempt in that direction. But such outerprise here promises agreater advantage than at the North. The material is at hand without any of the expenses of transportation, insurance and commission. The indifference of our capitalists in the past is easily explained. Our hand labor was very dear and everything was based upon the price of slaves, and perhaps there is no other sort of labor so costly. During the fifteen years previous to emancipation, it was impossible to buy a healthy begreen to which was one bundred and twenty dollars, eight percent on which was one bundred and twenty dollars a year for each slave. But clothing, food and medical attendance were not less than another hundred; a total annual expense of two hundred and twenty dollars. But with every year the value of the slave diminished till he became at last nothing but a charge to

people, and to the stranger the principal attraction of the grounds was the crowd attending, which numbered not less than twelve or inteenthousand, gaily dressed and cheerful. As to the exhibition itself, however, it was to a great degree but a gathering of the people of Louisana to look upon a few prophetic tokens of the universal Yankee—plows, cotton planters, presses, corn cultivators, etc., and an object of practical novelty in the shape of a plantation loom, on which the enterprising exhibitor was industriously turning a crank and easily and speedily weaving the favorite Southern homespun. to the question replying that the charming commerce could be supplied at the cost of only \$150—the price of a sewing unachine. Where now is "G. Henry" with his new Plantation Spinner, to be run together with the Gin by the same power-shaft, with a saving of a hundred per cent in the difference of transportation, as confidently set forth in De Bose's Review in 1861? A Yankee planter came all the way from Alabama to this city last Summer hunting for such a thing. G. Henry ought to have his spinner at these Southern fairs. Burlesque was represented before a small keg with a dripping spiggot, fianked by bottles labeled "Gray Jacket Bitters," where a Yank was smillingly distributing a bait for "de of 'grey goose,' in the shape of a ballad entitled (the last trick upon the word), "Driaking of the Gray," as follows:

One of the most fashionable and favorite tailor establishments, is that of Dubois & LaManiere on Chartres.-st. Their coats are admitted only in the way of walking adoraments on white shoulders. Dr. Rudenez (distanchised), upon his buildings going up on Baronne, employs a colored master-builder and colored workmen, not because they are cheaper, for they are not, but because they are of the best. The work was suspended yesterday, but only to enjoy a shadow of the white man's holiday.

It only remains for the whites here to adopt and teach a superstition already very naturally sprouting upon some obscure plantations—a separate and distinct black Jesus.

Of course a repressive policy recoils. Thus skilled white labor here of all kinds is so high and its products so disproportionate. For instance, a simple becfsteak at the cheapest restaurant is fifty cents—when before the jolly souls of king coal and caffee have colored it, the raw meat is but ten or fifteen cents a pound. To no purpose just over the lake the wind smites a "thunder harp of pines," Rents already high are rising, but few new tenements, while many of the old are really unit for human habitation. To say maught of luxury, commen comfort is too dear to be comfortable. Truly a Louisman Industrial Fair, pregnant of other than fair reflections.

Dr. Hire, one of the victims of the New-Orleans riot, having lived in the same boase here for ten years, is all at once called upon by his landlord, one Murphy, for double

Dr. Hire, one of the victims of the New-Orleans riot, having lived in the same house here for ten years, is all at once called upon by his landlord, one Murphy, for double reut, which having promptly agreed to, he is next assailed with a demand for security which also being supplied, the precious Murphy next requires the security in the shape of twelve notes, which being at once fortheoming, the persecutor, at the end of his troublesome wits, at last resorts to legal process for electment. The doctor relates the case as apropos to impartial suffrage. The manager of one of the oldest and most influential papers here, now claims that he labored to get "Impartial Suffrage into the Philadelphia platform.

Mr. May, once a proprietor of The Times, having lately transferred his fortune to The Crescent, that paper is preparing to compete for the prize of enterprise. A first rate nit to begin with, has secured the monopoly of circulation upon the fair grounds, where a "Crescent office" daily issues its "Fair Ground" edition, whose advertisements have already accrued the sum of \$3,000.

ALABAMA.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION-THE COTTON TAX-ACTION ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane.

MONTHOMERY, Ala., Nov. 16, 1866. There is no Southern State whose political and financial condition is better than that of Alabama. In the Annual Message of the Governor, which was read to both Houses of the Legislature on the 12th, we are informed that the civil and military authorities have gotten along without collision or embarrassment, and that law and order have been so far restored that but little military force now remains in the State. The relations which have existed between Maj.-Gen. Swayne and Gov. Patton have been of the most agreeable nature—no conflict has arisen, no issue has been made, and they have both manifested a laudable zenl in advancing the interests of Alabama and striving to restore her to the position she formerly held in the

send in advancing the interests of Alabama and striving to restore her to the position she formerly held in the Federal Union.

During the past year more than \$1,000,000 worth of Government rations have been issued to the destitute of Alabama, and Gen. Swayne is authorized to continue rations of corn and bason for some time longer. The Governor suggests that the Legislature should memorialize Congress to remove the tax on cotton, which, in the present condition of the country, is very oppressive, especially to the freedmen, who, without capital, are raising that staple on rented land, for which they generally pay one-third of the crop. The finances of Alabama are in a comparatively invorable condition, the total debt being only \$5,679,395.

There are certain defects and omissions in the Revenue law which, when remedied, will increase the amount of tax, and, heside paying the expenses of the State and interest on the debt, will leave a surplus. At the last session of the Legislature a memorial was sent to Congress asking that the State be authorized to assume the Federal landiax, but that authority has not yet been granted. In consequence of the scarcity of money and the shortness of crops, much property has been brought into market, and the people are crying for relief against the present useless and impoverishing sacrifice to which they are subjected by the sale of property under execution. The act passed last Winter called a *tay *last fulled to stand the test of judicial investigation, and already attempts are being made by the present Legislature to frame a law which will give the required relacf.

The South needs money, and her mineral, manufacturies and even agricultural resources can be developed but

present Legislature to frame a law which will give the required reind.

The South needs money, and her mineral, manufacturing and even agricultural resources can be developed but slowly until capital is brought within her borders.

The banks in 1861 loaned all the specie in their valits to the Confederate Government, and are unable to redeem their paper, and they now owe a heavy bonus to the State.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States was sent with the message of the Governor to the House of Representatives. A motion was made by Mr. Goodwin of Frankhn to have it referred to a select committee who should report at an early day what action, in their opinion, the House should take relative thereto. Strong opposition was made to such a course, and the argument made by some members was that to appoint a special committee to report on the amendment would be manifesting a disposition by the House of Representatives to attach too much importance to a matter which the majority of the members think should be treated with indifference. It was afterward referred to the Standing Committee on Federal Relations, and will probably be reported on next week.

The Representatives of the people of Alabama would

on next week.

The Representatives of the people of Alabama would undoubtedly consent cordinally and promptly to the conditions contained in the proposed Amendment if they were satisfied that nothing else would be required by the Federal Government in order that the Southern States should be restored to their former position under the Constitution.

be restored to their former position under the Constitution.

It is impossible to disguise the fact that there is strong
repugnance in this State to the Constitutional Amendment. But one paper in Alabama favors its adoption. The
argument used by its advocates is that it is impossible for
any Southern State to be represented in Congress until
the proposed amendment shall have been adopted, and
that, although it may not be palatable to the States lately
in rebellion, yet it is the least of two evils.

The opponents of the measure urge that it would be undignified in any Southern State to make further efforts to
be restored to the Union—that immediately after the suspension of hostilities it was suggested that the abolition
of Slavery by an ordinance of the State Conventions was
requisite to insure restoration; next came a demand that
the Rebed debt should be repudiated, which was no sooner
done than the Legislatures were required to adopt an requisite to insure restoration; next came a demand that the Robel debt should be repudiated, which was no sooner done than the Legislatures were required to adopt an amendment to the Constitution abolishing Slavery in the United States, and giving to freedmen all the rights of citizens in the civil courts. After all these things were done in good faith and every requisition complied with, the States are not yet restored, but taxed without representation, and the adversaries of the amendment argue that its adoption will be followed by the same result. We can safely predict that the Legislature of Alabama will reject the amendment; yet it will not be done until its friends have made a struggle in its behalf. A majority of the members of both Houses of the Legislature were opposed to the secession of the State, yet they are, with few exceptions, become strong adventes of the ruinous policy inaugurated by the South before the question was satisfed by the arbitrament of the sword. Among the members are some original secessionists, or as they style themselves, recipitators, who oppose every measure which tends to reconciliation or restoration, and cling with remarkable tenacity to their former opinions.

heartily identified with the South, is "to the manor born," and GEORGIA.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE PREFERRED TO THE AMESDMENT-EDUCATION OF THE PREEDMEN-REBEL OPPOSITION TO THE SCHOOLS-UNJUST LEGISLATION-UNION MEN DRIVEN PROM THE STATE. From Our Special Correspondent.

Your readers have already learned that Georgia has " scorned the insult"-id cet, refused to ratify the Consti-tutional Amendment, thus, beyond a doubt, throwing her influence in favor of Impartial Suffrage-just as those Rebels who fired upon Fort Sumter on the 12th of April, 1866, did what they never [dreamed of doing-abolishing American Slavery! We have heard a few Georgians say that they would much rather take Negro Suffrage than the Constitutional Amendment; and I could not help concluding that they were doing quite as much to bring about the former as any party of Radicals could do under the most invorable circumstances. These Southern politicians remind me much of a restless man on the deck of a vessel at sea. The man can pace the deck as he choeses, yet he must go with the vessel, and in whatever course the wind and current or the helmsman directs. So these politicians have a limited space within which they can act. Thus do we see that even those who least desire, or suspend that any action of theirs should lead to such a result, are ever aiding the ultimate triumph of the most radical principles the country. Ever are they, "from seeming evil, still

cducing good."

The work of education among the freed people is progressing as well as can be expected. The report of the Burean Superintendent of Education for October shows 48 schools, 63 teachers, and 2,755 pupils. Of these 34 schools, with 1,163 pupils were sustained entirely by the Freedmen, while 14 schools, with 29 teachers and 1,592 pupils were sustained by the benevolence of the North. Of the 63 teachers, 23 are colored. None of them scarcely are, however, at all qualifiest to teach; but, unfortunately for them and their pupils, they do not know enough to realize their own incapabilities. This is not a fault in them. They have never enjoyed any advantages of schools, and what little knowledge they have—which in nine cases out of ten is not sufficient to anable them to read correctly in a child's primer—was acquired in spite of the most adverse circomistances, and in violation of the most eracl and barbarous laws. The Freedmen paid in support of schools about \$1,000 in October. The number of schools will be consulerably increased this month, and the enrollment of pupils in the schools opened last month will be increased perhaps 50 per cent.

The greater portion of the work in this State is controlled and sustained by the American Missionary Association. That association will creed during the year several fine school-houses, with the aid of the Bureau, which will be in all their appointments equal to most school-houses in the North. A few teachers will be sustained by the Newducing good."

The work of education among the freed people is pro-

school-houses, with the aid of the Bureau, which will be in all their appointments equal to most school-houses in the North. A few teachers will be sustained by the New-England Society, while the Freedmen will not only sestain many schools wholly themselves, but will contribute largely to those under the control of Northern societies. In Macon a very fine school, with over 200 pupils, for destitute whites, is sustained conjointly by the city authorities and the Pennsylvania branch of the American Union Commission. The same commission wholly sustains similar schools in Atlanta, in which five teachers are engaged. The number of pupils is about 500.

It is a notorious fact that none of the Rebel journals ever notice any of these benevolent enterprises, further than to disgrace themselves by publishing mendacious and invidious articles concerning teachers of Freedmen's schools.

schools.

We hear it asserted and read it in Southern journals, every day, that the "South is the Freedmen's only true friend," and that no one in the South is opposed to educating Freedmen, or will refuse to assist them in securing an education. We prefer, however, to judge people's pretensions to friendship by their actions, rather than by their words.

A bill is now before the Georgia Legislature entitled "A

A bill is now before the Georgia Legislature entitled "A Bill to be entitled Au Act to provide for Education and to establish a general system of Georgia Schools," the third section of which tells in the following language:

"SEC J. Revi enseted, see. That any free white inhabitant, being a citizen of the United States, and of this State, and residing within the limits of any county or school district, or ganized moler this act, between the ages of six and twenty one years shall be entitled to instruction in the Georgia school of suid county or district without charge for tuition or incidental excesses."

years, shall be entitled to instruction in the Georgia school of said county or district without charge for ruition or Inchesia tal expenses.

The South declaim loadly against "taxation without representation;" yet they impose a poil tax of about \$\psi_0\$, upon every adult freedman; and, to make sure of its collection in this State, a bill was introduced into the Legislature on the 16th inst. by Mr. Humphrey of Lincoln, "to compel all persons to give in and pay tax for freedmen who are in their employ." What a happy time would employers have in the North, or any other country where all men are equal before the laws, in retaining a portion of their employes wages with which to pay their taxes, or any obligations resting upon them. The South may, for a while, perhaps, succeed in enforcing laws which treat her laboring population as slaves and minors; but we think that, if in no other manner, she will, at the expense of her material prosperity, be brought, in a few years, to see the folly of her present policy. Her people and Legislators should make haste to learn that the negro is no longer a slave, and that upon equal and exact justice to the laborer—the full acknowledgment of his manhood—depends, not only the prosperity of the employers, individually, but the full development of all the resources of the country.

White Union men as well as freeducen, are still more or less persecuted, and the former are in almost continual receipt of threatening letters.

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The following is a copy of a late letter which was shown to me by the gentleman to whom it was addressed:

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GOV, ORR'S MESSAGE.

Hearings was required before a standard of the Section (Appendix and Section (Appendix a Gov. Orr's Message was read to the South Carolina Legislature on the 17th inst. It opens with expressions of regret that the Executive cannot extend the usual congratulations

the Constitutional Amendment. History, he says, furnishes few examples of a people who have been required to concede more to the will of their consuperors than the people of the South. Every concession, so far from touching the generosity of the victors, has sharpened their malice and internsified their revenge. He reviews the series of pledges and concessions which the South has given since her armies laid down their arms, and alludes to the persistent exclusion from Congress even of such Expresentatives as could take the test oath. Hence, he says, this Amendment has not been proposed by two-thirds of both houses of a locally constituted Congress, and is not Constitutionally nor logitimately before a single Legislature for ratification. Wairing this point, he contends that it is not consistent with the interest or with the homor of the State to ratify it. The third section, if carried out, would necessarily result either in perjury on the part of those who fill offices, or in marreby if they are not filled. There are other objections of a grave character which might be urged. If the Amendment is adopted we not only have no guarantee that our Representatives would be submitted to Congress, but there are unmistakable inflications that they would still be excluded. It is unnecessary, however, to dwell upon a subject which has been so far decided by the public opinion of the people of the State, that I am justified in saying that if the Constitutional Amendment is to be adopted, let it be done by the responsible power of numbers, and let us preserve our own soft-respect and the respect of our posterity, by refusing to be the mean instruments of our own shame.

EMIGRATION EXCITEMENT.

let it be done by the responsible power of numbers, and let us preserve our own self-respect and the respect of our posterity, by refusing to be the mean instruments of our own shame.

EMIGRATION EXCITEMENT.

The arrival of 700 freed people at this port, the fact that a vessel, large, commodious, and seaworthy, is lying at the wharf, receiving these people, and every day brings more, is evidence that there is a determination on the part of the people to find a home where there is no prejudice on account of color. We have learned many facts from those emigrants, which we could not learn otherwise. We have learned that, in the interior of these States, there is no earthly prespect for the people to live unless they become worse than shaves to the whites. The combinations and annoyances which are in op rition are calculated to place the freed people in a worse position than before the war. Those who have worked faithfully are robbed of nearly all their year's labor; women and men are tied up and whipped immercially. The men are thering from Newberry District by night to escape the mid-night assassins who prove about hunting them. They tell us that it is nothing strange to find doad bedies and hones in the woods. There is no redress, no protection to them whatever, no school, and hardly religious privileges. Many of the planters are probliding meetings on their plantations, and other wave hindering the development of the people into freedom. We learn also that the planters on the island of Edisto have combined not to hire a foot of land to the freedomen, and have fixed a service in the people and the seam of the people into freedom. We learn also that the planters on the island of Edisto have combined not to hire a foot of land to the freedomen and have fixed as true of the seam of the same standard of wages for them. Many men who planted last rear on John s and James Islands have determined to leave this year, and are going to Florida. With all these disadvantages, is it any wonder that the people are excited and

exertions."

And work harmoniously, "forsooth! Let the people change

And work harmoniously, response their facties, and prove something even less than philant toward them, and they will be able, by "their own exert tupon which the South had grown fat, to provide for selvos, and live penceably and in harmony with all others centry. [Charleston Leader (Negro Pap

TENNESSEE.

SPEECH OF THE HON. W. B. STOKES. On his way to Washington, the Hon. W. B. Stokes of Tennessee, addressed a mass meeting in the Hall of the

of Tennessee, addressed a mass meeting in the Hall of the House of Representatives in Nashville. He said:

I will not attempt to dictate to the members of the Legislature as to what they should do, but I will say that the loyal people elected them and will hold them responsible for keeping the State in the bands of loyal men. In regard to negree suffrage, every free man did vote in this State, up to the general election in IRG, and if you now allow them to vote you only put the matter back to where our fathers placed in. He did not believe in a property qualification, but the franchise might be based on intelligence. Some say the negro will you wight be Rebels. Well, when you give them a vote they have a right to cast it for whem they plause, but they did not fight on that side, and they will not vote against their friends. Those who ware the bline, will direct their ballots the same way they did their shots. Whether you adopt this measure or not, it will come as sure as the sun rises. Time is only warring to insure its adoption. Adopt it in Tennessee and you stand upon the top round of the holder of progress. You propose to hold a convention on the 12d of February, and desire to carry the State next Fail. There are thirty or forty thousand men who stand ready to help you in this. Will you let them do not be sufficiently and the properties of the state next Fail. There are thirty or forty thousand men who stand ready to help you in this. Will you let them do not be sufficiently and the recognized States, but he did hold that they have a right to go into those reconstructed States and say by enabling acts what shall be done. He would not be at all surprised to see this done at no distant day. There was no telling what was in old Thad. Stevens a head. House of Representatives in Nashville. He said:

THE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINE.

OPENING OF THE NEW BOUTE-INAUGURATORY CER-EMONIES AT NORFOLK-BETWEEN WILMINGTON AND CRISFIELD, AND CRISPIELD AND NORFOLK, AND NORFOLK AND CRISFIELD AGAIN.

From our Special Correspondent. NonPolk, Va., Nov. 27, 1866. The excursion which started from Wilmington yesterday morning, at a little after 10 o'clock, had for its object the attendance upon the ceremonies incident to the formal opening of the new line between Wilmington and Norfolk

"Six: I think it would be very well for you to leave here. We understand that you are persuading the colored people to leave here. Now, if you don't want to be know, by God, you had better leave here, and that damn soon, for we are determined that you shall not live among as any longer. So I give you warning in time. No such a damn rascal shall live here, "MANY CITIZESS."

"We will shoot you on sight, if you remain here four days longer. You are doing great injustice to the people shall the Government."

I met in Macon, a few days ago, a gentleman from Ohio, formerly a soldier in the Union army, who was driven away from Cuthbert, Ga., in July hast, whore had engaged in teaching a freedmen's school. He received a threatening letter almost as soon as he arrived in the place, but paid no attention to it. Finding he was not disposed to leave upon such an invitation, a party with pistols in hand, and in defiance of a Burean officer there and a guard of four soldiers took him to the railway cars and forced him to leave.

He had been treated in a similar manner in Eufala, Ala, a short time before. In that place a party went to his room in the hotel, and took him out. No remonstrance was made against his treatment in either place by a single individual, except a judge in Eufala, who appeared to oppose it, not on principle, but because lie feared it would furnish "capital for the Radicals!"

SOUTH CAROLINA.

GOV. ORR'S MESSAGE.

Gov. ORR'S MESSAGE.

we stayed until 75. We then proceeded to Fortress Monroe, where we landed at 8, and were shown around the quarters by Gen. Hayes. We got on board again at 10, and arrived in Norfolk at 11.

Rather extensive preparations had meantime been made for the reception of the delegation. The Common Conneil had yesterday appointed Committees of Arrangement from select combody, and the Board of Trade had met on Saturday evening and transacted similar business. The Old Foint band, consisting of 15 paces, had likewise been furnished by ten. Burton, commanding officer at Old Point, so that by the time the City of Norfolk arrived, bearing the delegation from Wilmington and the invited guests, there was quite a goodly array to receive them. The various committees, assembled citizens, the Board of Trade and the members of the Norfolk press, formed at 10 o'clock, and headed by the Mayor of Norfolk, the Hon. John R. Luddow, proceeded to the wharf, where, by the time the procession got there, the steamer was already becoming moored. The receive the single steamer was already becoming moored. The receive the wharf where, by the time the procession got the the most maffected and informal thing in the world, as far from display as from restraint, and paraking stater of the kindliness and quiet of a private welcome. Once on shore, the procession immediately formed, the delegates from Norfolk and those from Wilmington alternating with one another, four by four, and the Old Point band playing Divie. They then proceeded up Mains at to the Norfolk (Oppera Rouse, where such arrangements had been made, that the stage was reserved for the invited guests, the committees and the speakers, the parture for the delegates and others, the dress-circle for the public in general, and the gallery for the ladies. The Hon. John Good, formerly a representative in the Confederate Congress, now a representative of the city of Norfolk in the Legislature of the State of Virginia. Was then introduced by the Mayor and formally welcomed the guests. Mr. Good is

are the two side wheel steamers City of Norfolk and Lady of the Lake, under the respective captaincy of Captains Thompson and Ingraham. Until very recently, the line which now extends between Wilmington and Cristical ran only as far as Scaford, and the new stations brought into requisition are Forktown, Eden Princess Ann. Westover, Kingston, Marion, and Cristical. The Aramessie River, upon which the latter is situated, emptics into Tangier Sound, down which the excursionist procreds fifteen miles before reaching the Chesapanke. The new steamers are beauties in their way, and their capabilities will be abundantly tested with the process of a year.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

A LECTURE BY THE HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX. The Hon. Schuyler Colfax of Indiana delivered his ecture entitled "Across the Continent," before a large and remarkably attentive audience at the South Ninth-st. Congregamarkably sitentive audience at the South Kinthest. Congregational Church-last evening. After thanking those present for
the kind reception given him, the Hon, gentleman proceeded to
state that for many years he had felt a strong deairs to travel in
Europe and Asia. He finally came to the conclusion that it
was a man's duty to first know thoroughly his own country. So
when the late war had ended in victory, he, in company with
others, started on a trip "Across the Couliment." Of this trip the
speaker then went on to give a virial description. The country,
from Atchinson, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, was an exceedingly fine one. On the fifth day of their journey they obtained
a first view of perpetual snow, glistening in the distance on the
summits of the Rocky Mountains. Among the hills and
ravines and mines of Colorado several days were pleasantly
and usefully spent. Then they started across the plains, barely
escaping contact with parties of hestile Indians—a race saidly
degenerated since the times of which Faminore Booper wrote.
Soon the Charch Buttes came into view, and the next day for
Eridger was reached, and the mountains made famous by the
immortal pen of the here and martyr Whistrop. The view of the
Great Sait Lake Basin was scaled and they descended into it.
The speaker then proceeded to describe this remarkable.
Basin, shut out from the rest of the world by lotty ranges of
from Mormondom, westward to Austin, to Virginia City, surrounded by sterile bills, yet containing within their recesses a
wealth of silver, unknown and unimorined. At Caron City
the lost of the Sierras was reached. The three ranges were
covered by fine roads, watered daily and kept in excellent order
to accommodate the immense traffic with the Pacific Coast.
The first view of the western slope caused feelings akin to
those of Christian when, his long trais past, be cause in sight
of the House Beautiful. Xino miles beyond Placerville the
"peaceful sea.
A rapid trip through the State, through Gregon and Whisional Church last evening. After thanking those present for

railroad was reached. A time of the sail to San Francisco, and the party stood on the shorea of the paceful sea.

A rapid trip through the State, through Oregon and Washington, and as far north as Victoria, gave the speaker an opportunity of forming as opinion of the ciminate, people, wealth and mineral advantages of those regions. He had never before seen a lead like California, and for that State he predicted a future more brilliant than any dream of the past had pictured.

Returned from Victoria to San Francisco, the party took a trip to the Geysers and four dibressives nearer the laboratory of Pluto's dominious than they cared to be again. A further excursion to the Vo Somite's alley, where are combined the most bewildering aplendor and the most solems sublimity, amply repuid the time and expense of the whole bourney across the continent. With a discription of some of the wonders seen here, and a brief reference to the giant trees of Nariposa, the speaker brought himself and his hearers back again to San Francisco, thence down the Pacific Coast, across the Istumus and "home at last" to New-York manners, social customs, faults and virtues of this people were painted in atrong colors, the question of polygany being bandled without gloves, and a strict enforcement of the laws against it urged.

of this people and the distribution of the laws against it urged.

In closing. Mr. Culfar called attention to the necessity of a Pacific Railroad. It was the one bond needed to hold firmly together the East and the West: it was the universal desire of Californians. They looked to his completion as the time when they could return to the homes of their chibthood. It was this love of home that crashed disjointly on the Pacific shore at the breaking out of the Rebedion. When the road should be completed the country would become not only the agricultural strange but also the mineral store house of the world.

The speaker was frequently interrupted by expressions of approval, and at the close of his address the appliance was load and long continued.

PERSONAL - Cornelius Wendell, Commissioner of Public Printing; the Hou, John D. Defrees, Washington; the Hon, L. M. Morrill and the Hon, Charles Clark, Maine; the Hon. L. M. Morriff and the Hon. Charles Clark Maine; th Hon. E. A. Rollins. New-Hampshire, and the Hon. H. Var Aerman, Franklinville, are among the arrivals at the Asto House. Semator Divos, Connecticat, and Gen. D. W. C. Clarks. Washington, are at the Hoffman House. Jedge Clifford Wash ington, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The Hon. T. A. Scott, Philadelphia, is at the St. Nicholas Hetel. Col. J. H. Fry. U. S. A., and Col. W. S. Rowland, Boston, are at the Metropol-itan Hotel.

SUFFOCATED .- Coroner Wildey was yesterday no ified to hold an inquest on the body of Maurice O'Connor, who died from sufficiation, at his residence in Eighty-third-st, be tween Third and Fourth aves.

THE NEW-YORK SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MEDICAL MEN.-The annual mes WHOOMS AND ORPHANS OF MEDICAL MEN.—The annual meeting of this society was held Wedneslay evening at the Physicians' and Surgeons' College. The society is composed of physicians in the City and County of New York, one hundred and eight in number, of whom seventy-cight are for life, and thirty annual subscribers. One hundred dollars paid at one time constitutes a life member. Annual members pay an initiation fee of \$10, and \$10 dues. Six families of deceased members receive the aid of the society. The receipts for the year ending September 17, 1895, were \$5,017.90, and the disbursements \$1,411.22. The following efficers were elected for the ensuing year:

mems 9.341 at. The lonowing officers were elected for the oneuing year.

President—Dr. Wm. Detmold. Vice-Presidents—Drs. Juc. 0.
Stone Oliver White, Educand L. Resdie. Treasurer—Dr. J. W. G. Clements. Managers—Drs. J. G. Adams A. Dubots, J. Lindsley, Joel Forber, E. Harris, J. O. Smith, G. D. Smith, Jac. W. Sielberg, H. D. Bulkley, A. C. Post.

MEETING OF THE ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY .- The St. Nicholas Society held their meeting Wednesday evening, a Delmonico's, in the Fifth are, to make arrangements for the annual banquet, which is to take place on the 6th of December, Mr. Augustus Schell presided at the meeting and Mr. Augustus R. McDonough acted as Secretary.

[Aunouncements.[

BISHOPS AND DIVINES, including the Revs. POTTER, HOPEINE DIE, TYNG. SEITH, NEWTON, COZ. MORGEN, WESTON, HUNTINGTON, MULLENBERG and VINTON; also Gustave Doré, artist; Kate Bateman actress; King and Queen of Prussia; Thiers, the Statesman; with articles on the Characters of Shakespeare; Education, by John Neal; Society; Suffrage: Waiking; Shaking Hands; A Natura Life; Health; Sleep; Death; in Dec. PERRNOLOGICAL JOURNAL Pictorial Double No. 20 cents; a year, \$2. Newsmen have it FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THIEF ABRESTED .- A well-known character, named George Ferguson, was arrested by the Brooklyn Police, on Wednesday, for having feloniously entered the store at the corner of Johnson and Gold-sta, and stealing therefrom flour and feed. On the day previous to his arrest three tubs of butter, stolen from No. 134 Johnson-st., were found under Ferguson's bed, and he will probably be boarded for some time at the pub-

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR .- A man named Thomas Carter, 26 years of age and a cooper by trade, yesterday entered the house of Mrs. E. Dunn, No. 183 Smith-st., Brooklyn, and the house of Mrs. F. Dunn, No. 183 Smith-st. Brooslyf, and was engaged in plundering it when he was discovered and started of. He succeeded, however, in getting but a short distance away when he was orerhanded by Mr. Dunn and Officer Frost of the Forty-third Precinic. The third had a bundle of clothing made up, and on searching his rooms at No. 96 Pacific st. a cost and jacket were found which had been stoden from Mr. Henry Corlies of No. 197 Pacific st. Carter was committed for examination.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.-A woman named Mary Traney, aged 56 years, on Wednesday evening came to the con chasion that she had seen enough of this life and its follies, and determined to commit suicide by jumping into the river from the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. She was prevented from so do-ing by a policeman, and locked up for safe keeping.

ACCIDENT .- Mr. Thos. Spencer of No. 109 Parkave., Brooklyn, was severely injured in Fulton-st., Wednesday evening, by slipping and falling upon a bottle which he had in his hand. Medical aid was summoned, and the sufferer conveyed home by the police.

LARCENY .- John Beatty, (colored,) in the employ of a Mr. Ross of No. 60 Pierrepost-st., Brooklyn, was arrested on Wednesday evening for having stolen a gold watch from his employer. The property was recovered and the prisoner held for examination.

AN EX-ALDERMAN DANGEROUSLY INJURED .- Mr. William W. Walsh, formerly representing the Eleventh Ward n the Board of Aldermen, was thrown from his buggy Wednes in the Board of Aldermen, was known from his buggy wedness day foreneon in Marcy ave, near Walton-st. E. D., and received injuries of a serious nature. He was taken from the pavement in an insensible state, and conveyed to the City Hospital. The accident was caused by the spirited years horse which Mr. Walsh was driving taking fright and overturning the buggy.

NEW-JERSEY NEWS.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.-About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a disturbance occurred at a lager-beer saloon in Newark ave., in the Sixth Ward of Jersey City, during which a young man, named James Moran, was stabbed in the pit of the stomach, as its alleged, by a young man, named James Friery. Friery had some difficulty with the proprietor of the place, about some drinks, and Moran attempted to prevent a fight, when he received the stab in his stomach. He was removed to his home in Monnouth st., where he was attended by Dr. O'Callahan, but there is little hope of his recovery. Friery excepted at the time, but was arrested half an hour afterward, and locked up in the City Prison. ark-ave., in the Sixth Ward of Jersey City, during which a

Using A Knife .- About 6 o'clock last evening, a young German, named Frederick Selier, was arrested in Jersey City for cutting Mrs. Mariah Sweetser of No. 250 Railroad ave., with a sailor's knife, inflicting three gashes across the forehead.

BURGLARY .- The dwelling of Mr. Earle Smith, Union-st., Bergen, was broken into Wednesday, about 2 p. m. and wearing apparel and other valuables stolen therefrom Twenty-five dollars reward is offered for the apprehension of the thost.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN FIREMAN. - Mr. Michael Wackerman, known well by all old residents of Newark, died on Sunday of inflammation of the lungs. Wackerman, who was more familiarly known as "Dutch Mike." had been connected with the Newark Fire Department for 20 years. For ten years he was foreman of old Relief Engine Company No. 2, and more latterly officiated as one of the assistant engineers. A meeting

universary of the Home for Friendlesa Children was held at the Congregational Tabernacle, Jersey City, on Tuesday evening, Congregational Labernacie, Jersey City, or Tuesday evening. Prayers were pronounced, and the various report read by the officers. The "Home" is in a presperous condition and has about thirty fuvenile immates, whose appearance attested the manner in which their welfare is cared for. The exercises were of an interesting nature, and elicited much appliance. Mr. James Gopsill, the treasurer, stated that the annual receipts had exceeded the exponditures by several hundred dellars. Addresses were made by the Rev. J. M. Helmes, Maj. Pangborn, and others.

A full-rigged Sweedlah or Nowettan brig went ashore yesterday, hout 2 p. m., on the Rome. An attempt was made by a steaming to all her off, but without success.

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